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### LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE THE AMERICAN SYSTEM.

THE REORGANIZATION OF THE WRIG PARTY SUG-GESTED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The questions growing out of the existence of Slavery broke up the Whig party. The Republican party was created by those issues. The great majority of the Whigs and many Democrats of the Free States united with the new organization. The amendments to the Constitution have settled those questions, and no one, except an occasional blatant fool, is so demented as to suppose they can ever be revived. These questions being thus settled forever, others of vital importance to our national greatness remain to be decided. These are the currency, the tariff, and internal improvements. These must be permaneutly settled if we would have permanent prosperity. The true doctrines upon these questions were those entertained by the Whig party. The "American System" so ably advocated by Henry Clay, the greate of American statesmen, is the only policy which can secure lasting prosperity to this country. That system is simply this:

First: The establishment of a uniform national currency, convertible into coin at the will of the

Second: The enactment of a tariff for revenue, so adjusted in details as to permit our own manufacturers to enter into fair competition with foreigners for our own market.

Third: A liberal policy toward works of internal improvement.

A majority of the American people are, to-day, in favor of these measures if they can only get an op-portunity to act upon them. Neither of the present parties, as a party, is in their favor, although they have advocates and opponents among each. The truth is, parties, as now organized, have degenerated into a scramble for place and power-the "outs against the "ins"-and public men have become mere gladiators, fighting for the "spails of victory." The time has come for a reorganization of parties. Let those of each of the existing parties who believe in the "American System," organize and go before the country upon that issue, and they will succeed in establishing a national policy which toust advance the country to the very first rank among the nations of the earth. J. D. D. Berkeley Springs, W. Va., July 22, 1875.

### CENSORSHIP OF THE PRESS.

THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT RESTRICTING RELIGIOUS PUBLICATIONS-POREIGN INTERVENTIONS CALLED

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The regulations by which the Turkish Government proposes to institute a censorship of the press throughout its entire dominious have been officially unced. Without specifying any particular classes of books which Turkish officials may deem it important to suppress, these regulations are evidently intended to have a direct application to works which may be in some respects antigonistic to the Mohammedan religion. They require that in future the manuscript of every work intended to be published at Constantinople shall be submitted to the Ministry of Pub-lic Instruction, which, if advisable, will give provisional permission to print. When the printing is completed, it is to be reskamined, and if it is found to be an exact reproduction of the original manuscript, permission to publish will be given. Publications from abroad, or from the provinces, in whatever language, will be detained at the Custom-l'ouse for examination by the authorities, who will stamp as "authorized" such as they approve. All works judged to be of an improper tendency will be confiscated. Newspapers will not be allowed to publish authorized works en femillaton. Works imported into the provinces will be examined by the local authorities, who have discretion to confiscate or allow them to pass.

Regulations like these, which virtually suppress all publications which certain officials dislike, might wel have been issued in the dark ages; but I very much mis-take the spirit of the nations which are officially reprehave been issued in the dark ages; but I very much ruistake the spirit of the nations which are officially represented at the Sublime Porte if they will not require the Turkish Government to remove these arbitrary restrictions and to fulfill the pledgres which it has previously made to grant a large liberty of the press. Sir H. Elliott will not win credit to himself as an English Embassador if he regards this as a thing to be handled gingerly. Mr. Maynard's epportunity to speak as an American in behalf of evil and religious liberty satures him as he crosses the threshold of the Legation at Constantinople. It will do the Sublime Porte good to hear a little plain speaking from other nations. It has been dailying with this matter too long; and this preposed censorship is in direct conflict with assurances formerly given, but now for a long time disregarded. I have before me a copy of a leiter written by Sir Henry L. Butwer in 1861 to the Committee of the Constantinople Branch of the Evangelical Alliance, in which he says that a note has been addressed to him by the Porte, saying that no obstacles will be opposed to the printing and sale of the Sultan's dominions. In accordance with this permission has Scriptures were for several years printed and freely circulated in all parts of the empire antil about 18 months ago. In January, 1874, an order from the Virier suddenly came, forbidding the sale of the Scriptures in the Turkish language, and at the same time an attempt was made by the palice to select all Bibles and Testaments in that Language. The attempt at solzine was frustrated, and at the remonstrance of the American and English Embassies, the Government was

the same time an attempt was made by the place to scale all Bibles and Testaments in that language. The attempt at setzine was frustrated, and at the remonstrance of the American and English Embassies, the Government was compelled to apologize. The restriction upon the manufacture and sale, however, does not seem to have been withdrawn, and the intervening months have shown how slow are the processes of diplomacy in exacting from an anveiling sovereign a compliance with stipulations and covenants by which he is justly bound.

Over and over again, during the instill anothis, the Government has assured Mr. Boker and the English Embessader that permission would soon be grained to print the Turkish Bible, and as often, on one prefext or another, the formal authorization has been withined, until it holks as if all their representations and demands were regarded as chiefs play. Whatever the motive prompting the present edde, I trust that the representative of the United States of America will ake a firm stand against such vacilation and against the bigotry which suggests every pamphilet and book printed abroad to the ceasorship of Custom-house officials, and gives the Ministry of Public Instruction power to delay, ad infinition, the publication of every manuscript which it does not care to cancion, or to confiscate whatever it judges to be of improper tendency.

Nucl. Fork, July 17, 1875.

#### THE COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM. SUGGESTIONS FOR REMEDYING ITS DEFECTS. To the Editor of the Tribune

Sir: As a reader of your able, instructive. Sir: As a render of your able, toke deter-and popular journal, I have been particularly interested in many et your articles on education. Your suggestions upon the paper read by Miss Brackett at the late meeting of the American Institute of Instruction, held in Providence, were important and timely, and indicate the growing dissatisfaction with the elementary schools of the country. The evils referred to by Miss Brackett are not the only evils, and private schools are not alone in suffering from them. While many of the features of the school system are excellent, people must not shut their oyes to its glaring defects. Many of these are radical and chronic, yet in spite of complaints they continue. and grow worse. Criticism and fault-finding will rerely bring about a referre. We must have real, satisfactory remedies. The miserable hygiene of our schools mus not be attributed wholly to defects in school architecture, nor to a want of cooperation between physicians, parents, and teachers. School-houses and school-rooms are now generally planned with reference to the work to be done in them. It is true that there is no perfect system of ventilation; and it is very doubtful whether there can be, so long as the present method of conducting schools is pursued. The same evils prevail in all muses or rooms where large numbers assemble and remain for a leng period together. But what are the remedies 1 I will suggest a few:

1. The number of pupils put under the training of any one teacher at the same time should be generally not more than twenty.

2. The time for each exercise should not be usually more than twenty minutes without any interruptions.

3. There should be no studying of lessons in the room while the teacher is employed.

4. There should be confortable, well-ventilated play or exercise rooms, and a specially qualified teacher to take charge of them.

5. The pusits should alternate regularly in the mental and physical exercises during the fixed school hours. not be attributed wholly to defects in school architecture.

and physical exercises during the fixed school hours.

6. At regular intervals the pupils should be taken out
by the teacher to study nature, collect specimens, and
make observations in the cutside world.

by the teacher to study nature, collect specimens, and make observations in the cutside world.

7. For the first three or four years of school life, books should be used only as apparatus for making the pupils familiar with words, terms, and imagange, without any senseless memorizing, for children at this stage have not learned how to study.

8. The principal part of the school and the play-room exercises should be such as will develop and entitivate the powers of observation, perception, and judgment, so as to fit the pupils for practical like.

9. The school-houses should be constructed and the school books should be prepared with reference to the school books should be prepared with reference to the school books, which would revolutionize our present style of school houses and school books.

Let the above suggestions be carried out and we should hear no more about the evils of cramming, and the destruction of children's health in school rooms.

Esthington, D. C., July 27, 1875.

ANOTHER VIEW OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

Sir: I was greatly pleased by reading in your paper a few weeks ago an article on public schools, in which the writer uttered what thousands of the most intelligent people think upon this subject. The Board of Education here is composed of persons appointed by the

appoint only persons of their own party. Not many years ago the public achools of Philadelphia took a million of dollars every year out of the City Treasury; now they take nearly two millions a year. The owners of real estate would submit to this cheerfully if they could see that the people were really educated by it, but they are not. The President of the Board of Education lately said that "education diminishes crime." Undoubtedly the right kind of education would diminish crime, but as right kind of education would diminish crime, but as crime is increasing in Philadelphia ten times as fast as the population increases, it is evident that the taxes pay only for schooling, and not for education. While there is not room enough in the achools for those who desire to enter them, a cry is raised for "compulsory education." This would analyze the expenditure of a few more millions every year, and of course increase the influence, political and social, of the members of the Board of Education who would have the distribution of it. It is a mistake to suppose that a city, a county, a State, is bound to make every boy a chemist, a insusician, or an astronomer. All that the public desire is that those who go through the course of education prescribed should be peaceable and law-abiding citizens. Our public school system grievously thils in this. Thirty years ago there was a murder in Philadelphia once in about three years; now there is a murder once or twice a week. Are we making "elever devilat"

Philadelphia, July 28, 1875.

WARNING TO DRAMATIC ASPIRANTS. DIFFICULTIES AND DANGERS OF THE STAGE-THE IN FLUENCE OF BEAUTY.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Undoubtedly, to those unacquainted with the trials and vexations, the annoyances and with the trans and ventions, the life of a success-ful actress is, seemingly, a most charming one. The hu-man mind naturally seeks applause.

"The love of praise, howe'er concealed by art.
Beigns everywhere, and burns in every heart."

Indeed, what pleasure can be greater than to evoke successively the smiles, the tears, or the lond-sounding plaudits of an andience wherewith it is ever and ano wont to great and welcome the skilled interpreter of the passions divine. Praise from the critics, too, is food fit for the gods, so sweetly and deliciously does it tickle the weavy palate; and oft is it gentle and soothmusic to the tired ear. Admt, too, that when success does come to one who seeks to make "the youngest sister of the arts" her companion to gain therefrom her livelihood, the compe sation is great, the adulation excessive. Yet how few are there who ever can rise above the first round of am bition's airy ladder, or can, by any force of circum-stances, no matter how fortuitous they may seem, attain this pinnacle of their tender hopes. How many soulworn, weary days, nay, months and years, must be spent in vain in endeavoring to grasp the meaning of the dra-

in vain in endeavoring to grasp the meaning of the dramatic author whose writings are sought to be interpreted; now many said hours must be passed seeking to lose one's own identity and to assume a character utterly at variance with one's true nature!

But admit that these things can be accomplished; that, after patient toil, long and laborious stray, these may be attained; yet where are the graceful figure, the charm of face, the lovely form? Although Yau Thimsis, in its most excellent chrorial on "Beauty and Brains," has adduced many shining examples of success in the dramatic art where intellect and loveliness of person did not dwell together. I would suggest that they are only exceptions, and as the maxim runs, creapito probat reputam. There are countless thousands who are possessed of brilliant talents, full of dramatic force, vigor, and intelligence, and yet, because they were lift-king in beauty's charms, they led unhistoric lives and lie in graves unknelled and unknown.

and yet, because they were in king in beamy s charinatusknown.

A woman, in order to succeed here, must possess, in addition to indomitable, unconquerable energy and force of will, great hodily streagth. Macready says she must "sindy, stady, stady, stady, and that too by night, by day, as she travels this, the long, the rough, fac weary road. Intense fatigue must be endured, and how few women are able to survive such a strain as must necessarily result. Again, elegant dresses, superb jewelry, a fine wardrobe must she possess in order to captivate the criticising, argas-eyed andience, that she fain would have crowd at her feet. To the woman of to-day, thinking of attempting to curre theartical walks, I say, pause and reflect. "Foes quick to blame and ritends afmid to praise" are multitudinous there, and ever and amon they gather as you seek to tread its hazy labyrinths; their words, their tsamts are inflor; bating is their irony; their satire keen. Roses do not grow, and the sanishme does not shed its bright, enlyweing rays upon the path of the aetress. No interness and sadness are more often her partion; adversity and trouble her lot; defeat, failure, and a hardwen grave her final reward. A MAN OF THE WORLD.

munication from the lower Ohio and central Mississippi region to the Eastern seaboard, so that from made here must be near a market, whether it goes East or West. A railroad is already in operation from tidewater at Richmond to the Ohio River. Whenever the attention of ironmakers is called to this subject by Tun Thinese, which section commands public confidence, they will study the resources of this region. I have been a careful reader

the resources of this region. I have been a careful reader of your valuable paper for some years, and telt that its breadth of view and fairness of statement entitle it fully to what it has received—the confidence of the country.

I am and have been all my life a Henry Cha. White, and am almost as strong in my protection notions as the British Government was until it had called into operation talent and capital, and made the country, in about two generations, the workshop of the world, and by a natural sequence, in another generation, its banking-house. When the time is ripe with us, I am willing, as Great Britain fiel, to throw up my hat for free trade. Mr. Gludstone has repeatedly stated in the House that coal and from are the substratam of all the national greatness of England, and that as she declined in these she would decline in her commercial and financial superiority; moreover, that the national may be greatest nation of the carth. As this country has more than half of the coal and from of the world. I can see no reason why, with proper legislation and economic development, it should not become in half a century what England is now—the workshop and bank of the world.

Kanascha Falls, West Va., July 24, 1875.

1. B.

## ARE THERE TOO MANY COLLEGES!

o the Editor of The Tribune. Sm: This question has elicited not a little discussion within the past year or two. And especially at the close of the Commencement season it may be con sidered in order to give some additional thought and attention to it. It has been argued that if our 200 or more colleges were reduced to a very few, leaving, say, Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and one or two somewhere in the great West and South, the cause of sound learning and liberal education would be greatly advanced. The money wasted in the multitude of smaller institutions could be concentrated, it is oblimed, in the great colleges, and those would thus become far more efficient, and the standard of thorough education would be correspondingly elevated.

Gov. Hartranft, et a late Alumni dinner, said, in substance, that the 18 or 29 colleges in this State (Pennsyl vanis) ought to be "bolled down into two or three."

Did it ever occur to Gev. Hartranft to inquire how many more persons, liberally educated, and most of them thoroughly educated, are to be found in and around college towns like Easton, or Casisle, or Washington, than in Harrisbarg, or Williamsport, or Erie, or any other large town where no college is situated? The great reasons in favor of such colleges are, that the cost to perents of educating their sons near home is much less than when they are sent to a distant school, and a much larger number of young men are thus enabled to receive an advanced education. And there is the added consideration of having them under home influence while pursuing their course of study.

I do not plead for a low standard of education. Let the stendard be high—as indeed it is in nearly all our colleges—and let the professors be men of character and theorough education, true teachers, who shall have direct association with and personal influence over their students to a far greater extent than is possible in the larger institutions; and let the liberal and wealthy men in the veinity of each college foster and endow it, as has been done in so many cases.

Erie, Fenn., July 24, 1875. vania) ought to be "boiled down into two or thre

of other vation, percention, and judgment, so as the ruling of practical life.

ORIGIN OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

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To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir The time having come to prepare of the receive to the should be prepared with reference to the should be prepared with reference to the suggestions, which would revolutionize our present of achieut lookes and school books.

Sir The time having come to prepare for the Presidential campaign of 1876, all thoughtful yet investigate, by July 24, 1870.

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Sir The time having come to prepare for the Presidential campaign of 1876, all thoughtful yet investigates the relating to the status of the great political parties, and as the writer has an experience of others, and as the writer has an experience of the presidential campaign of 1876, all thoughtful yet investigates the presidential campaign of 1876, all thoughtful yet investigates the presidential campaign of 1876, all thoughtful yet investigates the presidential campaign of 1876, all thoughtful yet investigates the presidential campaign of 1876, all thoughtful yet investigates the presidential campaign of 1876, all thoughtful yet investigates the presidential campaign of 1876, all thoughtful yet investigates the presidential campaign of 1876, all thoughtful yet investigates the presidential campaign of 1876, all thoughtful yet investigates the presidential campaign of 1876, all thoughtful yet investigates the presidential campaign of 1876, all thoughtful yet investigates the presidential campaign of 1876, all thoughtful yet investigates the presidential campaign of 1876, all thoughtful yet investigates the presidential campaign of 1876, all thoughtful yet investigates the presidential campaign of 1876, all thoughtful yet investigates the pr

one of the friends of equal rights in the year 1873, I had the privilege of voting for Hornes Greeky, "an of the Old Guard of Liberty." Cartain men having married authority, and become dictators in the Republican party, I now propose to act upon the principle that all offices belong directly to the people, and those persons who hold office may not control appointments to the elective offices, but clissens who are not accking honor and emoluments for themselves shall thus decide. I think we should therefore take our stand, determined to regain for the party its former prestige as the conservator of freedom and the most useful promoter of the commercial, manufacturing and other financial and sacial interests in our country.

New-York, July 23, 1875.

DEPREDATIONS BY THE SIOUX. SETTLEMENT OF THE BLACK HILLS-WHAT TO DO

WITH THE INDIANS. To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: In the Spring of 1873 I spent a few months on a cattle-ranch in North-Western Ne-braska, within a few miles of the Sioux Reservation; and in view of the discussion at present going on regarding the Indian question, I feel prompted to add the result of my experience among the red men to the general fund of information vouchsafed to the public by your correspondents throughout the country. And first of all allow me to most cordially and emphatically indorso the assertions and statements of Prof. Marsh in regard to the Indians their characteristics and grievances. Nine-tenths of the Western men, who can speak from any knowledge of the natter, will join me in asserting that Prof. March is undoubtedly correct in his averments and remarks con-cerning the Indians. I will here state that I am writing, from the point of view of Western men—of those living in the immediate vicinity of the Indians, and that I am expressing in this letter the opinions of those who from actual experience among the savages have formed the most correct ideas of their habits and nature. It was my privilege while on the plains to reside at the ranch of Duncan, Redington & Co. These gentlemen-Gen. Duncan, Gen. Perry, Quartermaster of the Department of the Platte, and Henry Redington of Waddington, N. Y .- although within only a few miles of the Sioux country have never lost more than fifty horses and only a few hundred cattle in the last three years, and yet the fact of their proximity to the Sloux country is probably one reason of their immunity from excessive of great trouble and danger to the eatile dealers, and the latter are obliged to keep a continual lookout for the savages. Weeto the herdsman who is ever caught out on the plains by marauding bands of Sioux Indians alone and unarmed. Horses constitute the Indians' wealth, and they will frequently commit murder to get them. It is time for some decided action to be taken in regard

to the Indians. Either every consideration of right by preposession should be east acide and the mere considration of the public welfare and interests be accepted and stringent and prompt measures for the immediate subjection of the Indians be taken, or else they should be treated more leniently and allowed freer scope to roam where they please. This " balf and balf" policy of punishment after the wrong is committed, and slight punishment at that, with free privilege to commit the une misdemeanors again, is most fallacious. Western ploneers who are developing the Western States and the public interests de-mend that the Indian question shall be made mere important one in the national councils. The East, by actual experience, knows nothing about the And I will here add that I do wish some Eastern centlemen-editors, ministers, and others, who, seated in their comfortable Eastern homes, are continually cry-ing out. "Lo! the poor Indian"—could experience life on

of will, great bodily streagth. Macready any size messive study, study, and has too by sixty study. In the study of the study read, by the travels this, the minimum and to they, it was presented by a study study. In the control of the plants for a while in the vicinity of some friendly (f) that are the plants for awhile in the vicinity of some friendly (f) and the possess in order to captivate the criticistic and the plants for awhile in the vicinity of some friendly (f) and the plants for awhile in the vicinity of some friendly

ment is all that will keep them in bounds. Therefore letno false ideas of the savege nature maintained by those
in the East (who know about as much of the Indians as
they do of the indiantants of the moon) prevent a stringerd, dictatorial, and as far as possible humane policy
toward he red men.

There is as present a great deal of discussion as to
whether the Sionx who at present occupy the Black
Hills can be legally disposessed of the same and the
country thrown open to white men. Well, a treaty ratfied with the sionx years ago gave them the right to the
exclusive occupation of the black Hills. The stiputations of that treaty have been openly disposarded by the
Indians. Every year since the rationation of the treaty
lary have made incursions into the what man's country,
and these incursions have occumented by wanton destruction of property, and often of manual life.
The treaty with the red men, which has never bound
them, should be annufied, and the Indians removed further North and West, the southement of that country by
the pioneers of civilization is only a question of time,
and the sooner such seitlement can be lawfully made the
better it will be for the Government, the Indian, and all
concerned.

while I sympathize with the poor Indian I can not help rejoicing at his gradual extinction, or rather his submergence into the white race, and the consequent development of the West. I hope that wisdom and sound judgment will prevail in our governmental balls, and that the perpicking question of "What shall be done with the Indians!" will be settled before long to the satisfaction of all.

LYMAN W. REDINGTON. isfaction of all. New-York, July 25, 1875.

A PLEA FOR DISTRICT-ATTORNEY FISHER. THE REAL CAUSE OF THE PRESIDENT'S HESITATION. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sig: The industry manifested by the reprentatives of the "independent press" in ferreting out orruption in high places, and their fearlessness in expe ing it to public gaze, is worthy of all praise, but it is to be feared that in their commendable zeal for reform they metines, unintentionally, no doubt, attack those who are deserving rather of commendation than censure. A notable instance has lately occurred in the case of Dis trict-Attorney Fisher, who has been so unfortunate as to incur the displeasure of a newly appointed official of high degree, whose zeal in his new position somewhat outrons his discretion. Judge Fisher has resided in Washington for the past 12 years, and is well known and highly esteemed as a kind-hearted, generous man, and an honorable, high-toned gentleman. He was ap pointed Judge of the Supreme Court, D. C., by President Lincoln, whose confidence and esteem he possessed in a high degree, and retained until his death. His conduct while upon the bench was eminently satisfactory to the community, to the members of the bar, and to his fellow-judges. The only instance to my knowledge in which he was consured by any considerable portion of this cor munity was in his conduct of the Surratt trial, and in that solitary exception, although be failed to secure the approbation of the friends of Surratt, he succeeded in making a very favorable impression upon the supporters of the Government, and especially upon Judge Pierrepont, the prosecuting attorney in the case. Judge Fisher has also greatly endeared himself to the people of this District, and more especially the ladies, by his many kind acts, and his well-known disposition to aid all poor and distressed applicants for his assistance and influence. Probably no man in Washington has wielded a greater influence during the past ten years than he, and certainly not one has used it for more noble and glorious purposes,

DAY, JULY 31, 1875.—TRIPLE

Inve watched his career as a man and a politician closely, but have never yet-even heard him accused of any act h say way succeing his personal integrity. The eye of all Deleware have been upon him, but they have he yet all the properties and they have been upon him, but they have he yet all they evers. His porfitted centures have sensitimes accused him of recording to under means during electionering campaigns, of uning the smilitary during the war to carry the electrons, etc., but if such as these are to be counted as iniquities, who shall abide it!

And now what are the specific charges against Judge Pisher, which are urged as a cause for his removal. The Postmasfer-General complains that he finised to convict the contract compilators, when the fact is well known here that the future to convict was owing to the movement of the formation of the convict was owing to the complains that the District-Atterney has falled to secure the indictment of dishonest letter-carriers, when he ought to know, if he does not, that under the laws of the District the prosecuting attorney does not present to the Grand Jury, and has nothing to do until after an indictment has been found and referred to him. The charge of the promaster-General that "Judge Fisher's administration has been found and referred to him. The charge of the promaster-General indictment that "Judge Fisher's administration has been found and referred to him. The charge of the promaster-General indictment was been found and referred to him. The charge of the promaster-General indictment has been found and referred to him. The charge of the promaster-General indictions of the office and the contilion of the District jail, which has been full to overflowing refer that the beautiful and the promaster of the contract washington, D. C., July 22, 1875.

# THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE ASSOCIATION CRITICISED

-UNDERSELLING ADVOCATED. ro the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I have much fault to find with the proecedings of the Book Trade Association. Proceedings more selfth and more opposed to the interests of the peo-ple have never been taken by any trade in the country. They attempt to put the book trade upon the same basis as that of other monopoly trades. We shall have books that cost the publisher one dollar retailed for three dolhar, as we now have sewing-machines costing fifteen soid for fifty dollars; all resulting from the application of the inflexible rule to "make the advertised retail price the actual retail price." I have been in active business for many years, and I have never known any but exorbitant prices to follow such a method of doing business. It is foolish to talk of reduced prices, when the avowed purpose of the Association is to raise the retail prices from the underselling complained of. The example quoted of the book trade in Newark, N. J., where four long established book stores are being driven out by one underseller, proves altogether too much for the book trade argument. It proves that the new book trade of Newark is being so conducted as to benefit the inhabitants of that city, instead of four book steres. No underscoring of the appellation "underseller" vill make it unpopular with the people; they like the name and the man who bears it. Undersoilers are needed

all over the country to replace oversellers. If the producer has a right to fix a price below which the retailer shall not go, he may also fix a price above which the retailer shall not go. Let us apply the rule to the sale of THE TRIBUNE. In my travels I find that the price I have to pay for a Tanune varies from four to ten cents. If I were a believer in the book trade logic I would ask the TRIAUNE Association to sell to no dealer who asked over four cents for one of its papers.

But why should booksellers be exempted from the conditions that properly belong to all trades! What would be said of a dealer in shoes, or dry goods, or groceries, if he should ask to have his competitors promitted from underseiting blue, and therefore to withdraw from the business if they were not so profibited? Very small stocks of miscellameous books are kept in villages of less than 3,000 inhabitants, and generally none at all in places of 1,000 or less. So the people of such places and of the country at large must be forced to travel to some distant overceller's establishment for their books, or go without. But the days of high prices on books for general use are past, when one can buy a DAILY THIAINS for four cents, with more, and better, reading than many a two dollar book contains. For special or scientific studies books amade by the contains of the special or scientific studies books must be read. But of general information, and that common introductual currency that passes readily wherever the English language is spoken, good newspapers furnish far more than books.

Vernon, N. Y. July 26, 1875. that the price I have to pay for a Tainune varies from

#### THE NEWS WHEN IT IS NEWS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: Last Fall we began to take THE TRIBmust all make up our minds to do without it, as the must all make up our minds to do without it, as the "hard times" will not allow of our having two papers, and TH: THIMLER does not publish the decisions in the United States Supreme Court this summer, and he must have a paper which does do so. Now what are we led do! I have my orders now to sit down and write for either this or that paper, and instead of obeying I write to you, hoping that you will make us happy by publishing these decisions, and therefore enable us to be, yours grad-fully, New-York, July 27, 1875.

[THE TRIBUNE does publish the decisions in queson. The difference between it and some journals is that they publish them now six months after they were rendered, whereas The Terbune published them from day to day as carefully reported by its own correspondents at the time of their delivery. Nothing of consequence which escaped attention then fails to be given now; but it would be idle to waste space in reproducing the ancient history which was promptly told in these columns when it was modern. Whoever wants it, however, in more permanent form, can find it in The Albany Law Journal, to whose pages THE TERBUNE reports were promptly transferred, (without credit) at the time. - Ed.

## NERBASKA HARVESTS.

ERVICES OF THE TRIBUNE TO THE SUFFERERS IN THE STATE-A TRIP THROUGH A PORTION OF THE STATE-CONDITION OF CROPS IN THE REPUBLI-CAN VALLEY-TALES OF SUFFERING.

o the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The people of Nebraska will ever hold THE TRIBUNE in grateful remembrance for its generosity them. When they were suffering from hunger and old through its efforts many thousand dollars were sent into the State to be distributed among them. I have just returned from a tour through ten or twelve counties, and not one of the "homesteaders" whom I met but had heard of the money forwarded by THE TRIBUNE, and all spoke gratefully about it. They also remembered that when THE TRIBUNE was pleading for their starving wives and children other journals in the great metropolis were engaged in ridicaling the idea that there was want, hunger, and suffering in these frontier cabins. One very intelligent man said : " When you write to Tus TRIBUNE tell Mr. Reid that, although he may never know in this world how many hungry little mouths he has fed, or shivering forms he has warmed and clothed, yet there is a record kept which never will be blotted out."

But those dark days seem to be nearly passed, and a brighter day is at hand. The fields give promise of an abundant hervest, and hope beams from every counte-nance. This seems to be the feeling all along the Missouri names. This seems to be the reeing an along the absolute River at least. The trip I have spoken of was undertaken for the purpose of finding out by personal inapection the actual condition of the country. I left Omaha by the Union Paelfic Railroad

Bull's Ranch. Here I prosured a here and buggy and draws to Grand View.

The Valley of the Republican never looked so beantiful as now. I explored two beanties pretty thoroughly, and part of a third, salting to a great many people. If the tales of suffering and hardship which they told me wars written, every one would read them down with a safe heart. Barley harvest was over. The wheat had been injured badly by eight or ten days of hot, dry weather that came in just as it was heading out, and in some pinces by grasshoppers which had alighted for a few hours when passing over from the south. All the other crops were excellent.

nones when passing over from the sound. An are decreased errors were excellent, agent of the State Aid Society.

Mr. McKee, the county agent of the State Aid Society, told me that many families were now living on greens, new poratous, peas, beans, and the like, and that a great deal of land was lying uncultivated for wint of seed.

T. M. Tinnats. Omaka, July 23, 1875.

SETTLEDS' PERILS IN MONTANA. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: We are a little too far away from clv-Six: We are a little too lar assembling is done soon to quiet the Stoux there will be no white man left here by the time the N. P. R. R. is completed. There seems to be a general outbreak of Indians along our Eastern frontier. The first attack was made at the new Crow Agency, now building on the Rosebud River. The old Agency was situated on the Yellowstone, where it debouches from the mountains, and the settlers are pressing too close to it for the comfort and peace of the Indians and the Indian sgeni. It was a poor situation in every respect, and last Winter it was determined to remove it some 75 miles south-east to a point further away from settlements and the debasing influences of whisky traders and others. A few weeks state work had been begun on the new buildings, the Sloux appeared in force, and succeeded in killing one man and driving off most of the stock. Between Gallatin

soux appeared in force, and succeeded in killing one man and driving off most of the stock. Between Gallatin Valley and the Yellowstone it has been very unsafe. One man has been killed, several skirmishes have taken place, and quite a large amount of stock has been driven off. In the Judish Basin, on the freight route between the settlements and Carroll, three soldiers had been killed, and about a hundred head of stock captured.

A party has lately gone from here to the mouth of the Big Horn to effect a settlement, in anticipation of the route between Bozeman and Bismarck being opened. Of three messengers sent up by them one was killed and one wounded. This list of menualities we fear is only the beginning. We are literally without protection on the part of the Government. The number of soldiers in Montana to-day is not more than 450. Our settlers are scattered and unable to leave their ranches, and mines, during the working season. The Government has troops enough to protect "the rights of the Indians," but they cannot space any to protect the rights of the whites. If we wish to take the matter into our own hands and assume the offensive, the only way in which these Indian rands can be effectually checked, the Government will stop us if possible. We demand protection against the Indians, not as a grace, but as a right. We do not so much blame the Indians, who see nothing wrong in stealing and killing; but we do blame the Government, which takes no notice, if dozens of obscure citizens are killed, bat is roused to murderous revenge if a Major General happens to be the victim.

Bozeman, Montana Ter., July 14, 1875.

Bozeman, Montana Ter., July 14, 1875.

LOCUSTS AND PRAYERS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I have just read a letter in The Tribune

on the "Locust Piague as a Divine Visitation," which may, from lack of discrimination, throw odiam upon a class. The writer may have found clergymen who believe as he has stated; but, as a clergyman, and intimately acquainted with the views of men of my profession, I have not heard of one entertaining the views he ridicules. Clergymen believe in the Bible view, that such visitations have been and are an expression of Divine displeasure for the sin of the people, (See Ex.x., 13, 17; Deux xxviii., 38; Joel, 1st and 2d chapters; and Amos, 4th chapter.) But I do not "consider it impious to attempt to avert the evil." The Scriptures teach; "Cursed is the ground for thy (man's) sake: . . . thorns also and thistics shall it bring forth to thee." (Gen. lil., 17, 18.) This is a general curse pronounced by God. But it does not follow that, it would be "impious" to root out those "thorns, thistles," and obnoxious weeds: we must labor "in the sweat of our face" if we would have bread. These locusts are a curse to particular localities, and are called by the author of the Book of Joet in the Scriptures, "My great army which I sent among you." (Joel ii., 25.) But it does not follow that it would be "implous to attempt to avert the follow that it would be "implous to attempt to avert the evil." On the contrary, I believe that the Rev. Mr. Little of Carbondale, Coage Co., Kansas, is abundantly rewarded for driving, with smoke, the locusts out of his neath overhard, and saving his peaches and trees last year. This year he has a fine crop of peaches, while his neighbors are without fruit, and have only a very few trees that are not killed. But this is not all: the God of the Rible has prescribed a sure remedy—a Frast—"to avert the evil." as a whole. [Joel it., 15-27). The Governor of Missouri called a Frast to be observed in the early part of hast June. Indies ridiculed him, but good men were glad. The locusts soon left the State, just as was declared in the Scriptures. Perhaps they might have left the State had they not observed a day of fasting and prayer. I am informed that they have remained two, and sometimes three, years in some localities. They might have done so in Missouri. But I believe that God has ordered otherwise [Joel it., 11-20], and I am truly grateful to Him for it.

\*\*Topolag, Kas., July 13, 1875.\*\*

#### MORE CROTON WATER NEEDED. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The inadequacy of the present system of pipes to convey the hecessary supply of Croton water to certain districts of the city is so generally known to the public as to require no discussion as to the fact. Neither the complaints of individual sufferers, the warn-ings of the Fire Department nor the demands of the pubhe through the press have availed to secure a remedy. The Croton Aqueduct Department has urged its necessity many times, and the Mayor has approved the recomin mendations of the Department. At its last session the Legislature appropriated the necessary money, and the bill was approved by the Governor. A large majority of the Aldermen voted to apply the amount appropriated to the purpose for which it was intended. Why, then, this delay in executing this important work I Why not relieve the sufferings of a large portion of the community and quiet the anxiety of property holders and insurers by entrying the capacity of the water pipes to the extent property of the water property of the that we can read no other daily paper; but we are going into the country Thursday, and on proposing to our husband and father to subscribe for it, that we may not be disappedited in always having it, he informs us that, although he himself altogether prefers The Tribers, we delay in executing this important work! Why not relieve needed! Labor is not likely to be cheaper or more

needed! Labor is not likely to be cheaper or more plentiful, and it is not probable that from pipes will cost has in-future, but it is certain that neglect to solve the problem. Whether delay is geomonical or not, will be disstrous should a great fire break out in the districts needing more water.

Our charter insures a representation of at least one-third of the Board of Aldormen to the party in the minority. By legislative engineer a three-fourths vote of the Board is required to authorize the expenditure of the entire body can absolutely defeat any work of public necessity requiring the apprepriation of money. The principle of minority representation in this state will receive a fanal blow, and will be held in just derision if its beneficiaries make no better use of its benefits than to throw the most important interests of the city into confusion and endanger the flyes and property of the public. An immense responsibility is resting on the auton of that small fraction of the Aldermanic Board who are playing the part of dogs in the manger.

New-York, July 28, 1875.

H. A. 8.

A HINT TO MOTHERS. to the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: Some time ago you published many excellent letters and suggestions as to the best means of lessening the evils of society. Interest in this matter seems to be smoldering. Can you not fan it again into a flame? Let mothers watch more narrowly their children's companions. Many young girls have been led into the high road to destruction by evil companions of their own sex. During a short stay in one of our New-En giand towns I was surprised at the great number of young girts who promounded the streets after their day's toil in the mills. Would they have preferred the public streets to their homes had those homes merited the name? I once knew a young man who was rained by I once free a young man who was rained by I he caprice of his mother, who made his home distasteful, and he fell into the evil associations of the street, which led to his moral destruction. He was one recruit to that vicious herde whose presence supports and connennances the evils of society. He was made so hot by poverty, or want of education, or a naturally vicious disposition, but by evil companions forced upon him by a mother who secrificed the comfort and welfare of her child on the altar of household neathers. giand towns I was surprised at the great number of of household meatness. New-York, July 27, 1875.

A SUGGESTION FOR MINNESOTA REPUBLICANS. To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: I notice in your paper of this date an

account of the action of the Republican State Convention of Minnesota, held at St. Paul yesterday. I cannot read over the high sounding resolutions there adopted without regretting that the following was not included among

Resolved, That hereafter as a State we mean to be Registered, 1932 het aver accommend the coming State honest, and as a party we recommend the coming State Legislature to provide for the payment of our State indebtedness, which is seriously affecting our prosperity and good name.

Subscriber. and good name, New-York, July 29, 1875.

## WANTS TO ORGANIZE AGAINST THE WHEEL

HORSES.
To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: Will you inform me where I may pro-

cure a copy of the constitution and by laws of a good political club ! The young men of this section have be-come tired of having the politics of the State manipulated by three or four men, who think of nothing but them-selves, and they want to form organizations, in this county at any rate, to change such abuses. Chestertown, Md., July 24, 1875

"Rewivalists, indeed!" said Mrs. Partington, "I ain! got no patients with anch folks. I made my dear P. promise faithful that if I proceeded him to my grave he never would take another."

THE CROP PROSPECTS. THE GENERAL REPORTS CHEERING. SCOURAGING REPORTS FROM THE WEST AND MORTH-WEST-EFFECT OF THE RECENT RAINS -THE SOUTHERN REPORTS.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democra', July 27.

In spite of the multitude of lately impending

an apple of the ministrate of lately impending calamities, the certainty of our being biessed with plenti-ful crops seems to be assured. Even in bug and locust-secursed Kansus, whose starving people the nation was called upon to feed but Spring, there is a luxuring growth of corn and small grain. Farmers who were suffering for food a few mouths ago now have a prospect for the richest yield of years. Reports from other sections are equally encouraging. Wheat throughout the region of country south of the forty-fourth degree of latitude had Nebraska, Minnesota and Iowa will go far beyond ar average in all kinds of grain production. Reports of Nebraska, Minnesots and lows will go far beyond an average in all kinds of grain production. Reports of damage dome by rain and bugs in Illinois and Indiana Indicate that not more than two-thirds of a crop will be realized, though this is probably a low estimate, and the results are likely to prove much more bayorable. In Kentucky, Michigan, and the Eastern States the production will exceed the consumption, and is reported to be altogether superior to that of the last five years. Reports of the corn crop are exceedingly cheerful. Throughout the North-West it is almost matured, and the yield will be large. In all the Southern Guit States, as well as Arkanasas and the largest part of Tennessee, the crop has been harvested, and has proved to be ample to meet the wants of the people. It is a fact worthy of special notice and commendation that for the first time since the warths south has raised sufficient breaksiants for home consumption. Minnesota and Wisconsin report diminished corn crops, but as the inhabitants depend little upon that cereal, the deficiency will not be severely felt. Oats, rys, and barley promise well in every bection of the country, and the hay crop will be the best there has been for several years. Recent rains have given a wonderful growth to all kinds of grass, and the amount harvested is enormous. So it is settled that there are to be no starving cattle this Winter.

MADISON, Wis., July 27.—The hot and dry weather of last week has done very serious damage directly and by stimulating the operations of the chinch bug to the Spring wheat crops in the south-eastern part of this country and tireen, Rock, and Jefferson, adjacent, and in some cases farmers are cutting it for feed, some turning their stock into it, some plowing it up and sowing for buckwheat. In the region north and west of here reports are favorable. On the whole, it is estimated there will be two-thirds of a crop on much less accument part of this country and defice on on the less accument part of the chinch.

#### THE FLOODS IN THE ORIO AND WABASH VALLEYS. THE WHEAT CROP BADLY INJURED IN INDIANA-

THE WHEAT CROP BAPLY INJURED IN INDIANA—PROSPECTS OF AN INMENNE CORN CROP.

It is to be noted that the late rains which have boset the Onto and Wabash Vaileys for the past three works really exceed anything of the kind for many years past. The clouds having go started seem to vie with each other in the cataracts which they pour down upon the earth. In one instance mea Evanaville there is strong evidence in the effects left visible, though no one wirnessed the event, that an actually solid volume of water was precipitated against a hill with such force as to wash it entirely away. A feature of the showers in this region and round shout has been the remarkable quantity of water failing in a short space of time. Never has there been so many reports of damage by sudden floods and so large tracts of lands turned into a waste of waters. One riding in limst over the T., W. and W. Railway, reports thous add of acres of farm lands under water, completely overdowed. A small portion of the wheat that was out had been thrushed hand saved before the incessant storms of the last ten days. But the greater part of the crop is still out in the fields and inevitably sprouting badly. In the Lower Ohlo River counties no incomiderable amount has been actually washed ways and carried off to destruction. The loss already assured is very heavy, taking into account the injury to the quality of what may be saved. If, however, the consent rain continues much longer, the principal pare of the exposed wheat will be ruined entirely. Not much has been said about the damage to the hay crop. This would have been exceedingly fine if the weather had been said about the damage to the hay crop. This would have been exceedingly fine if the weather had been said about the damage to the hay crop. This would have been exceedingly fine if the weather had been said about the damage to the hay crop. This would have been exceedingly fine if the weather had been said about the damage or rotting. That which has been can at the brief sumy intervals has been

THE WHEAT GENERALLY POOR IN INDIANA. Special Dispetes to The Cinconation relate.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 28.—The Indiana Farmer publishes this afternoon postal card correspondence in regard to theerops from 22 counties, located in the northern, central, and southern parts of the State, as follows: Pike, Brown, Warwick, Kosciusko, Perry, Boone, Union, Olio, Gibson, Fulton, Orange, Howard, Tipten, Jonnaen, Hamilton, Grand, Washington, Shelby, Hancock, Tippe-cates, Weils, and Madison. In 15 counties wheat is reported poor, in two good, and in five average, Thirteen counties report onts excellent, and three poor. Coin seems to be good except on low and bottom lands. Grass and potatoes were never better. In all but one county (Kosciusko) heavy rains are reported, which have daminged wheat in the shock, drowned out corn, and severely injured tobacco. A great deal of sickness is also reported, and fear is expressed, editorially, that hot and dry weather through August will be followed by chills, fever, and other malarial diseases.

## A WELCOME RAIN IN GEORGIA AND ALA-

BAMA. HOPES OF A FAIR COTTON AND CORN CROP IN

From The Columbus (60.) Times, July 28.
The rains of Monday were not as general, as everybudy first thought. Some localities were favored with good rains. Down the Modific and Cirard Enligand the rains were pretty general. In Chattahaoches County there was some rain, and a good rain at Gienatta. East of the city about three unless there were refreshing sho

Within the last few days fine showers of the country,

within the last rew days like showers or rain tave fallen in portions of this section of the country, while in other portions of it the drouh sail continues and the crops are saffering terribly. Even where the rains have fallen the great damage of the recent hetense heat and drouth will be only partially repaired, as much of the corn was already parched to a crops and the corton had already shed a vast amount of its fruit. The late rains will probably insure a fair bottom crop, but little more than that.

### THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY. THE THREATENED MISSISSIPPI OVERFLOW.

We are encouraged to believe that a general overflow will not take place this season. The situa was indeed critical for several days, when the river was nearly up to the high water mark of last Spring was nearly up to the high water mark of last Spring and the rivers above nearly all rising. Our telegraphic dispatches indicate that the rivers above have ceased to rise at all points except at Evansyille. The river at this point has almost come to a stand, and by night we trust will show a slight decline. We notice a more hopeful feeling among our river men and among cotton factors who have made advances to the planters in the bottoms. In fact, all classes of people, aware of the narrow escape which we hope is made beyond danger, share a feeling of relief and gratitude. A deluge would bring disaster to the interests of Memphis as well as to thousands of people up and down the river.

THE DROUTH IN LOUISIANA.

The drouth in this region is becoming distress-The drouth in this region is becoming distressing, and in a very large section of country the corn crop has been cut short and cotton is saffering badly. As far as we can learn, the drouth extends through a large portion of Codolo, Bossier, and Webster Parishes in this State, through South-Western Arkansas, and west and north of Marshall, in Texas. If this drouth extends generally throughout the cotton region, the large calculations made as to the yield of that crop will have to be very considerably curtailed. Should the drouth be followed by a wet season in August the damage will probably be aggravated.

ATTEMPT TO PASS A FORGED CHECK.

An attempt was made yesterday to pass a forged check for \$150, purporting to have been drawn by H. Plonsky of No. 748 Broadway, upon the East River National Bank, at No. 682 Broadway. An unknown man met a boy on Broadway near Prince-st., and gave him a check in an envelope, telling him to present it at the East River National Bank, draw the money and bring it to him at the same place. The boy went to the bank, but the circumstances of the case exciting suspicion, the bank officers detailmed the boy until Mr. Plonsky could be sent for, when the check was ascertained to have been forged. The boy, followed by an officer, was allowed to return to Prince-st, and Broadway; but the man land evidently taken aborn at the long detention of the boy, and was not to be found. The boy was then taken to Police Headquarters, but, as he was found to be critically innocent of any guilty knowledge, he was allowed to depart. National Bank, at No. 682 Broadway. An unknown man

A DOCTOR'S DIARY.

From The Similarian.

A packet-diary, picked up in the street of a neighboring city, would seem to indicate, from the following choice extracts, that the owner was a medical

lowing choice extracte, that the owner was a moderal man:

"Kase 230, Mary An Perkins, Bisnes, washwoman, Sickness in her hed. Fisik sum blue plis a scaperiff; age 52. Ped me one dollar, I knarter bogus. Mind get good knarter and mak her tak me fisik.

"Kase 231, Tummes Krink, Busines, Nirishman. Lives with Pady Malony what keeps a dray—Sikness digg in ribs and tow blak eys. Fisik to drink my natter twict a day of sasiperify bere and jellop, and fish ile, with asifedity to make it taste fisiky. Bubed his face with kart grees indinent, aged 30 years of age. Drinked the mixter and window pay me bekasse it tasted matry, but the mixter live work his innards, I reckon!

"Kase 232, Old Misses Boggs. Aint got no bisnes, but plenty of money. Siknes and a humbing. Gav her sum of my ordebrated 'Dispendorfton,' which she sed draw ilke cold tee—whol it was too. Must put sumhink in it to make her feel old and bud. The Old Wommen has got the rocks."